

THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE.

Entered as Second Class Matter Friday, February 10th, 1901 at the Postoffice at Barbourville, Knox County, Ky., under Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.
MUTUAL-LIVE FOR OUR FRIENDS-DO THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF GOOD WE CAN TO THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE.

Terms: \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1908

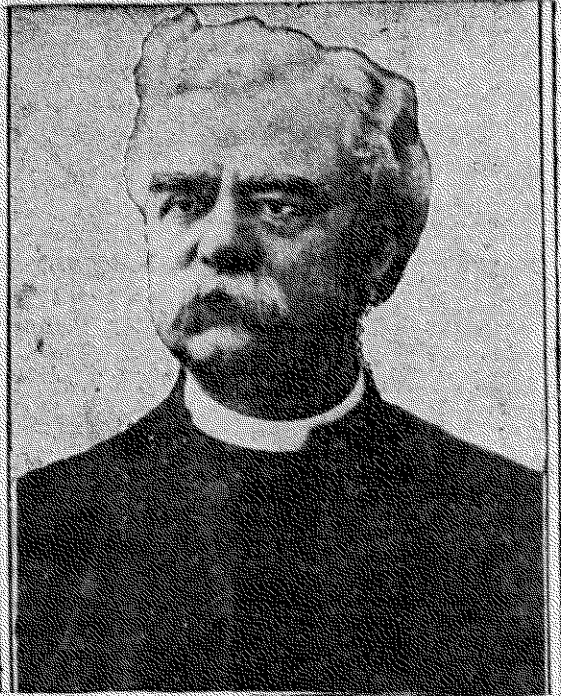
Fifth Year. Vol. 5. No. 33

EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL SESSION

Of the Kentucky Conference Opened Wednesday Morning.

Full Attendance of Ministers Present and an Interesting Week Promised.

DR. HITCHCOCK'S RETURN ASKED FOR.



Bishop David H. Moore.

David H. Moore, D.D., LL.D., born, September 4, 1828. Admitted to Ohio Conference, 1860. Spent three years in Civil War. President of Wesleyan Female College 1875-80. Chancellor Denver University 1880-98. Editor Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1896. Elected Bishop, 1900.

Is to preside over the Eighty-second annual session of the Kentucky Conference at Barbourville, Ky., 1908.

The Eighty-second annual session of the Kentucky Conference convened at the First Methodist Episcopal church in this city last Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock, with Bishop David H. Moore, presiding.

There is a full attendance of ministers from all parts of the State present, and the session promises to be very interesting one throughout.

It will continue until next Monday when the Bishop will read out the list of assignments of ministers for the ensuing year.

Four years ago the Conference was held in this city and the ministers were so royally entertained that it was not difficult to secure a return visit here this time.

On next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock Bishop Moore will preach at Union Chapel and the public are cordially invited to hear him.

It is confidently expected and desired that by every one that Dr. J. D. Hitchcock be returned to the Barbourville station for another year, as he has endeared himself to the hearts of his people here, and not only to the Methodist, but to the people generally throughout the city.

Resolutions.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted asking the return of Dr. Hitchcock.

Whereas, in the providence of God and the wisdom of the church we have had as our pastor for the Conference year just closing, the Rev. John D. Hitchcock, and

Whereas, our church, through and by his ministry has had one

of the best years in its history and,

Whereas, we believe that the interest of Methodism in Barbourville and surrounding community will be better subserved by his return to our city, therefore be it

Resolved, that this Quarterly Conference ask our District Superintendent, Rev. J. R. Howes, to use his influence in the Cabinet for the return of Dr. Hitchcock to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Barbourville for another year.

The above resolution was signed by every member of the church who was present at the quarterly conference and unanimously adopted and ordered spread upon the minutes of the church.

Reception.

This evening (Thursday) the citizens of Barbourville will assemble at the chapel of Union College and from 8 o'clock to 8:30 o'clock a public reception will be held in the chapel where all the citizens are cordially invited to gather and meet the visiting ministers.

At 8:30 the guests will gather about the festive in the large dining hall where a banquet will be spread.

The price of admission to the banquet will be \$1 for each gentleman and he will be entitled to take a lady with him.

Ladies without gentlemen escorts will be admitted for 50c. The ministers will be admitted free.

Music for the occasion will be furnished by Baker's famous orchestra and a delightful evening

is in store for all who attend.

Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Moore and other distinguished speakers.

Procure your Banquet tickets in advance as they are now on sale at both of the banks, both drug stores at Wilson Bros. store, or apply to F. D. Sampson, Chairman of the Banquet Committee.

A SIGNIFICANT CONTRAST.

For nearly fifty years under Republican administration and legislation, the United States has enjoyed the benefits of a protective tariff, except during the period from 1894 to 1897, when the Free Trade Wilson-Gorman law was in operation. During the same period, in fact since 1846, Great Britain has had a free trade tariff. During these years a home market has been built up in the United States with sufficient purchasing power to consume 96 per cent and more of our manufactures and farm products. In the same time Great Britain has striven to become the workshop of the world, and has succeeded in becoming the dumping ground for the products of other nations.

Let us see what has been the result of these two policies on the railroads of these two countries, as affected by the wages of the employees and the freight rates. The average wages paid to the railroad employees in Great Britain are \$303 per year, while the freight rate in Great Britain is \$2.34 per mile. As compared with this, the average wages of the railroad employees of the United States are \$642 per year, while the freight rate is 75c per ton per mile. In Great Britain firemen are paid \$300 per year; in the United States, \$765. In Great Britain conductors are paid \$315 per year; in the United States, \$1,155 per year, or more than four times as much.

In Great Britain engine drivers are paid \$418 per year, while in the United States they are paid \$1,359 per year. In the United States, section men are paid \$423 per year which is \$108 more than conductors are paid in Great Britain and \$103 more than locomotive firemen are paid in that country.

From Manchester to London the distance is 237 miles and the rate per ton is \$4.21, or \$1.86 per mile. In the United States the distance from New York to St. Louis is 1,066 miles and the rate per ton is \$4, or 38 cents per mile. In Great Britain \$1 pays for moving one ton of freight 43 miles; in the United States, \$1 pays for moving one ton of freight 132 miles. During 1907 the freight revenue of the United States was \$1,826,000,000. If the United States for that period had paid the English rate for freight, the cost would have been four billion more than this, or, to be more exact, \$5,713,000,000.

Shall we continue to operate farms and factories under a protective tariff or shall we let the bars down and resort to the fiscal policy of Great Britain.

John H. Catron is repairing and painting his property on North Main Street, which will add much to its improvement.

MEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS at England's. You can have your measure taken and get a tailor-made suit direct from S. C. Churchill & Co. expert tailors, Chicago.

DIAMONDS

In Knox County by the Bushel. Good Times

Ahead for Col. S. P. Fisher, of Little Richland Creek.

Col. S. P. Fisher, of Little Richland Creek, about three and one-half miles from town, was here a day or two ago and informs us that while walking out on his farm he found a rock that weighs one pound and ten ounces that is chuck full of diamonds of the finest water.

It is truly hoped that the Col. is right in his good find, and that he has more in store, that old Knox county is as full of those precious gems as she is of Blue Gem, the best coal to be found on the market.

The Colonel, however, would not tell us just where he located his lucky find, but says when the good things come his way he will remember no "po" folks.

Embroideries and Laces just received at England's, a most beautiful one, something new.

See the latest novelties in Ties, Belts, Belt Buckles and Veil Pins, at Herndon & Tinsley's.

It is hoped that the big show will bring us a good rain.

Same Old Story.

Taft talked "straight talk" to his countrymen about every issue that engrosses the thoughts of Americans today. Bryan promises a series of postscripts to dispose of tariff, railroads, currency, trusts and everything else of real importance. And then he engages in one of his melancholy searches after a "paramount issue" and finds it in the rhetorical, fustian and flimsy platitudes, "Shall the people rule?"

It is the old, old story. The garb of the conservative does not sit well upon the born Crusader. Mr. Bryan has put forth a tactful, smoothly-phrased bundle of generalities, and he has done so at the very moment when the mental appetite of the whole people is sharpened for strong meat and not wind pudding.

With a score of honestly disputed and important questions open, he chooses deliberately to select as the chief issue of the campaign a query to which there is absolutely no negative response. "Shall the people rule?" The people always have ruled and always will rule.—Philadelphia North American, Aug. 15, 1908.

Reciprocal Boosting.

Judge Parker is laboring for the Bryan cause in California, which recalls the fact that Bryan's campaign in Nebraska for Parker kept the Republican majority in the state down to 26,000.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Bryan criticizes Mr. Taft for adding to the Republican platform. In the meantime the number of "paramount issues" which Mr. Bryan subtracted from the Democratic platform would fill several large volumes.—Omaha Bee.

"According to His Folly."

"Shall the people rule?" is declared by the Democratic platform and candidate to be the overshadowing issue now under discussion. It is no issue. Surely the people shall rule; surely the people have ruled; surely the people do rule." Thus Candidate Sherman replies to Candidate Bryan, and if the latter was looking for a straight answer he certainly got it. But those familiar with the mental processes of Mr. Bryan know that his absurd question was asked to instill doubt in the minds of his more thoughtful followers.

Democratic Discouragement.

At the risk of calling down upon ourselves further execrations from a few of the faithful and fanatical we make bold to remark that the indifference of the South Carolina Democrats to the cause of Mr. Bryan seems to justify our prediction some months ago that the campaign would end with the Denver convention. We wish that we could be disillusioned; we wish that the Democrats of South Carolina and of the country would sharply rebuke us for saying that there was an absence of enthusiasm for Mr. Bryan.—Charleston News and Courier (Dem.).

A Big Republican Rally.

Last Monday night the Republicans of Wilton, Ky., started the ball to rolling for W. H. Taft, by organizing a Taft Club with a good number enrolled. There were speeches and a real good time. E. Rodgers was elected chairman and Chas. Childers, secretary. After the organization the call for speeches were made. Among those called was W. H. McDonald, who responded with a splendid speech, closing with the words, "I had rather see the Republicans win this fall than to be Circuit Court Clerk the remainder of my life."

TAFT'S KINDNESS TO BLIND.

Overrules Washington Monument Regulation For Benefit of the Sightless.

The kind heartedness of Mr. Taft and his sincere common sense sympathy with the unfortunate in this world has just been brought to the attention of the blind in a peculiar way.

Away up in the top of the Washington monument, where thousands go to behold the beauties of the nation's capital, the Columbia Polytechnic Institute, which seeks to make it possible for the adult blind of the United States to rise above conditions of dependence by becoming self-sustaining, placed on sale souvenir post cards manufactured by its blind. Some sentimental persons took the view that this was undignified and succeeded in having the superintendent of public buildings and grounds order the cards removed. F. E. Cleveland, principal of the institute, appealed to Mr. Taft, then secretary of war and within whose jurisdiction came the office of public buildings and grounds. It took only a few words to convince the secretary that the blind should have the benefit of this privilege, and the cards were again placed on sale in the monument.

"For this action," said Principal Cleveland in discussing the incident, "Mr. Taft deserves the gratitude of every blind person, particularly the progressive blind, who are striving to help their less fortunate fellows."

ANTI-NEGRO PLANKS IN WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Jim Crow Plank.

We favor the enactment of a law requiring common carriers engaged in passenger traffic to furnish separate coaches or compartments for white and colored passengers.

Elective Franchise Plank.

Believing that the extension of the elective franchise to a race inferior in intelligence and without preparation for the wise and prudent exercise of a privilege so vital to the maintenance of good government was a mistake if not a crime committed by the Republican party during the reign of passion and prejudice following the civil war for political ends and purposes, we declare that the Democratic party is in favor of so amending the constitution as to preserve the purity of the ballot and the electorate of the state from the evil results from conferring such power and privilege upon those who are unfitted to appreciate its importance, as it affects the stability and preservation of good government.

Taft's Religion.

To dispose of questions which should not be asked as speedily as possible let us say that Mr. Taft is not a Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Unitarian church. That was the church of his parents, and he has never separated himself from it. His wife, however, is an Episcopalian, and he worships more often beside her in her church.

These are the facts, which are utterly and absolutely unimportant. The matter of a man's religion has no right place in consideration of his fitness for the presidency. The constitution of the nation, ordained and established "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," expressly places the very suggestion of such thought outside the pale of patriotism.

No words can be clearer than these from our country's fundamental law, "No religious test ever shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

The numerous queries about Mr. Taft's religious belief show simply the extent to which his enemies have gone to rouse some prejudice against him. Since there was no spot upon his whole clean record of private conduct and public service to which they could point to Taft's detriment they displayed their willingness to descend to any depth of petty, cowardly, contemptible attack that might do him harm.—Philadelphia North American.

A Good Suggestion.

The following proposition suggested by Prof. W. W. Evans, candidate for Superintendent of Schools, we think is a good one, and should be adopted. He has expressed a willingness to sign and enter into an agreement to observe the following pledge.

"We, the undersigned candidates for the various offices to be voted for at the primary election to be held Jan. 5, 1909, hereby signify our willingness to enter into an agreement and take oath that we will not use money, whiskey or equivalent, or allow it to be used for us, by another, for purchasing votes in the primary election."

This pledge to become binding and in full force and effect when duly by all the candidates for the various offices have signed said agreement.

Editor S. A. Mulligan, of Marietta, Ohio, gave us a pleasant call Wednesday afternoon.

J. M. Littrall, of Greenup, Ky., was a pleasant visitor to our office Thursday.

See Waists! Cheaper than you can order, at England's—Beautiful red waists, only \$3.95.

The Eastern Kentucky State Normal Depend on Schedule Time.

At a meeting of the Regents of the higher institutions of learning of the State held in Lexington, August 25, it was unanimously resolved to open all the State Schools on schedule time. This has been done and the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School at Richmond, is now in full operation with an increased attendance in all departments over last fall. Pupils that have been hesitating on account of the rumor that went abroad on account of a possibility of the School not opening this fall, need hesitate no longer. All departments at Richmond are in full running and there are ample boarding accommodations for all students or both sexes.

R. N. Roark, President.

FARMERS INSTITUTE.

The State Department of Agriculture and the Knox county Farmers Club held a two days session of a Farmers Institute here Tuesday and Wednesday, and a small attendance of farmers were present.

Hon. W. T. Kane and Hon. L. M. Johnson, representing the State Department, were here and delivered some very interesting lectures to those present.

Owing to the annual Conference being in session at the same time it kept some away who would otherwise have attended the Institute.

Our farmers should devote more attention to these Institutes as they would prove very helpful in teaching the best methods of caring for the crops.

Sanitary Plumbing

E. A. Geary & Co., opened a plumbing shop and will keep first-class licensed plumbers, who are up-to-date in the latest and most approved methods of Sanitary plumbing. Bathtubs, Water Closets, Lavatories, Hot Water Boilers, Street Sprinklers etc., on hand. Estimates furnished. Shop on High street, in the Dishman building.

THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE.

Published Every Friday at Barbourville, Kentucky.

Entered as Second-Class Matter February 19th, 1904 at the Postoffice at Barbourville, Ky., under Act of Congress of March 3rd 1879.

D. WILL CLARK,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Subscription Rates: \$1.00 per year in advance to Everybody.

14 Is the number for those desiring to communicate with this office by phone, line up Central and ask for number. You will then be connected direct with this office, if you have The Camp Ground Telephone service.

The Official Organ of the Republican Party in Knox County.

Notice to Candidates.

Our advertising rates for candidates announcements for County officers are \$5.00 each, and the cash must accompany the order. We are glad to make your announcement for you, but you must comply with these terms to insure your announcement to appear.

D. W. CLARK, Editor.

Candidates Announcements

For Circuit Judge.

We are authorized to announce: **HON. WILLIAM LEWIS** of Laurel County as a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge, District No. 1, in the 19th Judicial District of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Republican Party in primary election, December 28th, 1904.

We are authorized to announce: **J. C. CLOTH** of Harpender as a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge, District No. 2, in the 19th Judicial District of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Republican Party in primary election, December 28th, 1904.

We are authorized to announce: **R. A. PITCHER** of London as a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge, District No. 3, in the 19th Judicial District of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Republican Party in primary election, December 28th, 1904.

For County Judge.

We are authorized to announce: **J. C. CLOTH** of Harpender as a candidate for the office of County Judge, subject to the action of the Republican Party in primary election, December 28th, 1904.

For County Attorney.

We are authorized to announce: **W. H. LAY** of Barbourville as a candidate for the office of County Attorney, subject to the action of the Republican Party in primary election, December 28th, 1904.

For Circuit Court Clerk.

We are authorized to announce: **MAT HUGHES** of Harpender as a candidate for the office of Circuit Court Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican Party in primary election, December 28th, 1904.

For County Court Clerk.

We are authorized to announce: **W. H. LAY** of Barbourville as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican Party in primary election, December 28th, 1904.

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FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce: **JOHN W. HENDERSON** of Harpender as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Knox County, subject to the action of the Republican Party in primary election, December 28th, 1904.

We are authorized to announce: **W. H. LAY** of Barbourville as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Knox County, subject to the action of the Republican Party in primary election, December 28th, 1904.

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FOR CORONER.

We are authorized to announce: **HIRSH YEARY** of Barbourville as a candidate for the office of Coroner of Knox County, subject to the action of the Republican Party in primary election, December 28th, 1904.

Capitalism vs Socialism.

Mr. Alex T. Wilson, the only enthusiast socialist of this section has taken the Mountain Advocate to task over an article which we published on August 14, condemning the free distribution of the "Appeal to Reason," and uses a three column poster printed in glaring red ink to give vent to his feelings.

He misjudged our idea of what Socialism is when he says "Friend Clark thinks Socialism means to divide up the railroads of the United States, some to receive ties, others rails, and still others telegraph poles."

We had no such idea and the Advocate never expressed anything to indicate that.

It is the almighty dollar that Socialists seek just as Rockefeller or any other man and their contention is that if elected to power that they would give an equal distribution of all the property of the United States among all the people, when they know full well that such a thing is an utter impossibility and could not be done, but they hope by such "rot" to fool the unthinking class into voting with the Socialist party.

Just such glaring misstatements that are published from time to time in the "Appeal" are calculated to inflame the minds of anarchists who stand ready to lay innocent men as our late lamented President McKinley, was slain, while a few are receiving a handsome salary for sowing the seeds of hate and enmity in the minds of such persons through such literature as we have mentioned.

We are glad however that the great majority of our thinking people give no countenance to such trash but cast it aside as worthless without even reading it.

If it was not for the salary that friend Wilson receives for the distribution of this literature he would devote his time to some thing else and leave the Socialist party to work out its own salvation.

"Bryan, the Boy Orator of the Platte." Unveiled by Boy Orator of the Monocacy.

This book, by H. E. Bartholomew, might be aptly called "HOW ABOUT IT, MR. BRYAN?" and certainly it came at a time when it might be considered a good campaign document.

The author reviews the public life and work of "the peerless me," and points out many inconsistent turnings and political flip-flops.

Bryan's own arguments in 1896 and 1900, which made him famous, and even his own words are here turned back to him for answer. The quantity which he himself hung down to the Republican party for Free Silver, "Anti Imperialism" and government ownership and his other "Will o' the Wisp" vote bait is handed back to him in a convincing manner.

Most people have forgotten what Mr. Bryan did stand for, but not so with Mr. Bartholomew. He remembers it all, including the high explosive arguments that Bryan used, and now he wants an explanation, wants Mr. Bryan to tell him what has become of all that litter of pups. Did he drown them? If so, why not say so? Or are they secreted somewhere to be brought forth at a favorable opportunity?

This author declares that the Commoner has rightly earned the title, "Chameleon Candidate," and in a terse, forceful way, with sledge-hammer arguments, he drives home the facts

with sharp, pointed spikes of wit, satire, epigrams and hard, bold, convincing statements.

Here are a few extracts taken from its pages:

Referring to the campaign of 1896, the author says: "Mr. Bryan invaded the enemy's country with 16 to 1 in the hollow of his hand and head." Again referring to the 16 to 1 proposition: "What apology can he now make for the effort he then made to deceive the people?" "In your own language, Mr. Bryan, if it was a good thing then, would it not be a good thing now? If it is a good thing now, why don't you say so? If not, why don't you say so? No hypocrite ever occupied the big chair in Washington. He pretends to trust the people, but subject to the limitations of the Democratic party of which he is boss."

Speaking of the guaranty to depositors in banks, he says: "Neither Mr. Bryan nor any other lawyer in the country possesses sufficient legal acumen to draft a constitutional law whereby one bank must be liable for the unpaid liabilities of another."

Mr. Bryan's success came too early in life. He spoiled before he matured. Mr. Bryan has returned nothing but hot air to his large constituency for the substantial receipts given him. His attacks on institutions which render substantial returns for their receipts is indeed anomalous.

Mr. Bryan entered the Spanish-American war as a volunteer so that the charge could not be preferred that he is a patriot only with his jaw. Mr. Bryan was merely playing a part, not in real earnest, but for political purposes. He knew he was in no danger of even smelling gunpowder, otherwise his conduct might have been reversed.

As a prophet Mr. Bryan is a pronounced success as a failure, and he is certainly not selected by God to say or do great things. Mr. Bryan could not conscientiously support Parker, nor consistently, but he did so, seeking and smiling like an Indian.

He is a Populist, masquerading as a Democrat, and he has not the courage to say so. He is a political coward.

Since his conversion to the gold standard he is merely a Democrat of the old school—hypocritically uttering feeble and meaningless platitudes.

Democratic platforms are not made to stand on, but to get in on.

In the St. Louis Convention, in 1900, Bryan likened himself to St. Paul. St. Paul died for his faith, Bryan sacrificed his faith for office.

There is certainly quite a difference between St. Paul and St. Bryan.

If the Republican party in National Convention assembled were to declare that the abolition of slavery was a mistake, that that Civil war was a failure, and that Abraham Lincoln was a traitor to his country, it would be no more absurd and wrongfully inconsistent than Mr. Bryan is today.

In 1896 the "peerless me" was Prophet, Priest and King of the progressive and militant democracy. Today he is the subservient tool of the Old Guard, whose treachery encompassed defeat then and whose loyalty will insure failure now.

The spewing out of Gully will not satisfactorily atone for the keeping in and looking arms with Sullivan, Hinky Dink, et al.

The style in which the book is written is pleasing, attractive and easy to read. It will be found helpful by all speakers, committeemen and voters generally who want to renew acquaintance with the "old" Bryan, who made the unsuccessful runs in two former campaigns.

Paper bound, 25c. Published by Bartholomew Publishing Co., Temple Court, Chicago, Ill.

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Wanted Local representative for Barbourville and vicinity to look after renewals and increase subscription list of a prominent monthly magazine, on a salary or commission basis. Experience desirable, but not necessary. Good opportunity for right person. Address Publisher, Box 26, station G, New York.



MRS. BARRETT, Trained Nurse, Boroxide Chemical Company, PINEVILLE, KY.

Gentlemen:—We are using Barrett's Boroxide Salve in our stables, for sore shoulders, sore backs and all cuts and bruises that occur to our horses in the stable, and find it the best remedy we have ever used. For soreness it is unequaled. We also sell it to our customers, and sell more of it than all other salves we handle combined.

Yours respectfully, CRAWFORD & CO., LEANES, BLACK RAVEN COAL CO.

Costello Drug Co., Agent. Call on them and make inquiries regarding it.

HEADQUARTERS Insurance Continental Casualty Company, H. G. ALEXANDER, PRES., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



Agents Wanted. CONTINENTAL CASUALTY CO., 1208 Michigan Av., Chicago, Ill.

HOMESEEKER'S OPPORTUNITIES.

Houses, Lots and Lands for sale at low rates. Fine bargains. Address or call on J. M. ROSSION, Barbourville, Ky.

THE CHILDREN'S GUARDIAN. (THE DOCTOR IN YOUR HOME.)

VICK'S Croup and Pneumonia SALVE. Endorsed by Registered Nurses and Physicians. Terms: 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

FAMILY SAFE-BOARD. Combined fireproof safe and perfect continuous cabinet. Furnishing automatic vapors for respiratory organs with every breath. Results are amazing. Relieves Croup in twenty minutes; aborts Pneumonia in six hours. Also for Asthma, Bronchitis and Whooping Cough, Head Colds. Worth its weight in gold.

Ordained to be without it. Sold by druggists. Money returned if not satisfactory. PREPARED ONLY BY VICK'S FAMILY REMEDIES CO., 1, BROADWAY, N.Y. City, N.Y.

Professional Cards.

THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE

HAS THE FACILITIES To Put Out JOBS With Neatness and Dispatch. We do CORRECT JOB WORK.

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Will find it to their interest to use space with us as the MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE covers the entire State and goes into the adjoining States. Try us if you want good RESULTS. Rates made known upon application.

Sawyer A. Smith, Lawyer, Barbourville, Kentucky.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Knox and surrounding counties and in the Court of Appeals. OFFICE—Southwest Side Public Square.

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J. D. TUGGLE, LAWYER, BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY.

J. D. MAIN, Lawyer, Office West side Public Square, BARBOURVILLE - KENTUCKY.

J. R. SMYTH, DENTIST, OFFICE Over Postoffice, Telephones, Office 33, Res. 81.

Tonsorial Artist, Walnut Street between Knox and High New Furniture, Clean Towels and Sharp Instruments. Work done in an Artistic Manner. If you want satisfaction, Call on WILL HENDERSON, Proprietor.

A. L. PARKER, DENTIST, OFFICE—Over First National Bank, BARBOURVILLE, KY. Phones: Office, 36, Residence, 16.

NORMAL CITY STEAM LAUNDRY, WILLY KUNS, Agent, BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY. OFFICE: Police Headquarters. All work delivered free within the city. Your patronage solicited and a guarantee of satisfaction and prompt delivery.

BRYAN'S LATEST NOSTRUM HIS WORST BLOW AT THRIFT

His Bank Deposits Guaranteed
Scheme a Proposal to Rob Depositors of Millions of Dollars.

IT IS A MONSTROUS INJUSTICE

Shows Some Congenital Generosity
With Other People's Money This
Year as He Did in 1890 When
He Assailed the Rights of
Property With His Dishonest
Fifty-Cent Dollar.

Bryan was very willing to be elected President in 1890 and 1896 at the cost of fifty cents on the dollar, to be paid by everybody who had a dollar. The same congenital generosity with other people's money is shown in his latest nostrum for guaranteeing bank deposits at the expense of the bank depositors. It is quite as dishonest as the fifty-cent dollar which was urged upon the people in 1890 and put forward again, with some changes of the kind, in 1896. In one feature, however, the fifty-cent dollar had been adopted instead of being indignantly rejected by the American people, would have been less unjust in its injustice than the deposit guarantee plan. The evils of that money would have fallen on all alike; the latest Bryan nostrum would be a penalty imposed on thrift and honest management. It would rob only the depositors of sound banks, with consequent injury to the communities in which such banks are situated.

In a speech at Bennington, Vermont, during the campaign which preceded the recent Republican victory in that State, Representative E. J. Hill, of Connecticut, explained very clearly the monstrous injustice of the Bryan plan—an injustice so monstrous and so utterly obnoxious to the simplest principles of equity, that it is remarkable that even Bryan had the impudence to make it a pretense for seeking popular support. Mr. Hill's speech dealt directly with the subject, and other New England States, but they were not fully and forcibly to New York, Pennsylvania and the West. Mr. Hill said:

Now let me give you a statement of banking conditions in Connecticut and show you what the result would be if the Democratic party should be successful in the coming election and the Williams-Bryan bill should be enacted into law in accordance with the platform pledges of the party. Connecticut has thirty

National banks with a total capital of \$20,386,000 and deposits of \$57,000,000.
Seven State banks with a total capital of \$1,742,374.181 and deposits of \$3,000,000.
Twenty-five trust companies with a total capital of \$3,335,000 and deposits of \$10,970,000.
Eighty-seven savings banks with no capital, but with \$29,873 deposits averaging \$344.87 each and aggregating \$29,872,961.

Total deposits for the State \$71,158,961.
The figures are from the last report. By concurrent reports the total deposits in all banks in the United States are \$12,742,374.181.
The assessment of one-eighth of 1 per cent. would make \$17,173,961, or somewhat in excess of the \$15,000,000 guarantee fund.

The amount which Connecticut would be required to pay would be \$428,547, divided as follows: National banks, \$72,229; State banks, \$10,732; trust companies, \$13,967; savings banks, \$22,618.
What would Connecticut get in return for this great sum of \$428,547? She would have the entire amount of losses to depositors in her failed banks last year paid to them. How much was that? Not one cent. How much the year before? Nothing. How much for the last ten years? Nothing for National banks, nothing for State banks, nothing for trust companies, and only \$21,287.75 for savings banks; so that if this benevolent Bryan plan had been in effect for the last ten years, assuming the same average of deposits as last year, Connecticut banks would have paid out \$1,293,347 and their depositors would have got back \$21,287.75. She would, however, have had the privilege of holding to make good the losses to the depositors of the speculative banks and stock gambling trust companies of Wall Street, and numerous other similar institutions in other parts of the country.

Vermont would have paid into the pool last year \$30,251, and received nothing. I have been able since I have been here to go back but four years in ascertaining her losses to depositors. For that period it was nothing. The amount you would have paid meanwhile would have been \$151,404.

The total payments for the six New England States for a single annual assessment would be \$2,404,500. This is on the basis of the Williams-Bryan bill, which requires that the assets of the failed banks shall be first exhausted. If the Haskell-Bryan plan of immediate payment had been in operation the failure of the Knickerbocker Trust Company and the other failed banks of Greater New York last October, with deposits in excess of one hundred millions, would have made necessary an assessment while the panic was in full force of the following sums:

Maine..... \$1,667,694
New Hampshire..... 742,422
Vermont..... 142,176
Massachusetts..... 6,219,044
Rhode Island..... 2,257,624
Connecticut..... 2,498,484

Total for New England, \$15,627,300
The experience of the National banking system shows an annual average loss of one-twenty-sixth of 1 per

cent for forty-two years, but that was under entirely different conditions from those which would exist under the proposed system. Furthermore, the losses to depositors of National banks are very greatly reduced and oftentimes wholly extinguished by the double liability of the stockholders of these institutions. Excepting one class of banks, and taking the whole country, East, West, North and South, under the new conditions which would be created, I do not think that an assessment of one-eighth of 1 per cent. would be excessive, even if it was sufficient to meet the losses. That exception is the mutual savings bank system as it prevails in New England and New York. Mr. Bryan's plan is to tax the stockholders of sound banks to pay the depositors of failed banks. But there are no stockholders in the New England mutual savings banks. The depositors are the bank, and the only dividends which they receive come from interest on their invested deposits. Any assessment on deposits must therefore be deducted from such interest. Ordinarily these rates of interest are very low, averaging about half the dividend rate of commercial banks in the same localities, and less than half the dividend rates paid throughout the West and South. The services of the directors of these institutions are rendered without charge. They are in the highest and best sense of the word benevolent institutions and

Let us see now what has been the result of these two policies on the railroads of these two countries, as affected by the wages of the employees and the freight rates. The testimony is that of Mr. B. F. Yoakum, one of the leading railroad men of this country. In a recent interview he made the astounding declaration that four thousand million dollars would be

added to American freight bills if the shippers of this country were compelled to pay the same rate as the English shippers pay—while at the same time the average wages paid to American railroad employees are more than double that paid to those of the same rates of labor in Great Britain.

To be more specific, Mr. Yoakum shows that the average wages paid to the railroad employees in Great Britain are \$293 per year, while the freight rate in Great Britain is \$2.34 per ton per mile. As compared with this the average wages of the railroad employees of the United States are \$484 per year, while the freight rate is twenty-five cents per ton per mile. In Great Britain freemen are paid \$200 per year, while in the United States they are paid \$125 per year. In Great Britain conductors are paid \$115 per year, or more than four times as much.

In Great Britain engine drivers are paid \$487 per year, while in the United States they are paid \$125 per year. In the United States section hands are paid \$424 per year, which is \$193 more than conductors are paid in Great Britain and \$193 more than locomotive firemen are paid in that country.

From Manchester to London the distance is 237 miles and the rate, per ton, is \$1.21, or \$1.55 per mile. In the United States the distance from New York to St. Louis is 1046 miles, and the rate per ton is \$4, or thirty-eight cents per mile. In Great Britain \$1 pays for moving one ton of freight forty-three miles; in the United States \$1 pays for moving one ton of freight 132 miles. During 1907 the freight revenue of the United States was \$1,225,000,000. If the United States for that period had paid the English rate for freight the cost would have been four billion more than this, or, to be exact, \$5,715,000,000.

Shall we continue to operate farms and factories under a protective tariff or shall we let down the bars and resort to the fiscal policy of Great Britain?

REYNOLDS SOUNDED BY GOV. HUGHES AT YOUNGSTOWN.

Twelve years ago the Democracy of Tilden and Cleveland was overthrown in its own house. Under the old name, but with a new argument and leadership, a desperate assault was made upon the credit of the country and the integrity of private debt.

Mr. Bryan insists on an overthrow of the entire system of protection, thus threatening the dislocation of trade and the most serious disturbance of industry. He seeks not tariff revision, but tariff revolution. Governor Hughes at Youngstown, Ohio.

A SIGNIFICANT CONTRAST.

United States Prospers With a Home Market; Free Trade England a Dumping Ground For Other Nations.

For nearly fifty years under Republican administrations and legislation, the United States has enjoyed the benefits of a protective tariff, excepting during the period from 1894 to 1897, when the Free Trade Wilson-Gorman law was in operation. During the same period, in fact, since 1846, Great Britain has had a free trade tariff. During these years a home market has been built up in the United States with sufficient purchasing power to consume ninety per cent. and more of our manufactures and farm products. In the same period Great Britain has striven to become the workshop of the world, and has succeeded in becoming the dumping ground for the products of other nations.

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THE COAT OF MANY COLORS.

Colonel Watterson Writes With the Zeal of a New Convert, But His Matchless Pen Merely Accentuates the Chameleon-Like Characteristics of the Democratic Candidate.

Colonel Watterson, suave always, though bitter under his suavity when bitterness is called for, is busily devoting the mastery powers of his matchless pen to the interests of Mr. Bryan, for whom his intermittent affection burns, for the present, with a lambent flame. The wide reading of the colonel, cannot, however, have permitted him to avoid knowing the adjuration, "Save, save, O, save me from the candid friend!" Nevertheless, he now plays that ungrateful role, to the undignified delight of a grinning gallery, while the prophet at Lincoln grins grating teeth and wonders whether the Kentuckian has ever been completely reconciled to the nominee who supplanted "the man with a moustache."

Mr. Bryan is an old-time Democrat of the school of Jefferson and Jackson and Tilden, though his coat may seem of many colors. Says Colonel Watterson, in impassioned numbers, "Nay, is not seems," he might quote, in answer to himself, but he doesn't. He merely lets the

declaration stand as it is, holding up his chief's hairpin coat for the derision of the country.

Yet, as a good friend, for the time being, of Mr. Bryan, Colonel Watterson here has an opportunity to call attention to one of the Democratic candidate's chief characteristics—his adaptability, his chameleon-like faculty of changing the color of his principles to match the time and the complexion of the particular set of voters whom he happens to be addressing. But Colonel Watterson lets this opportunity go by, and merely leaves us with the coat of many colors.

And the colors are varied, to be sure; the garment is radiant with the opulent hues of the rainbow. Some of the tints are a bit glaring and crude, perhaps, but one can't expect everything, even from the gifted Nebraska.

First we see patches of gleaming white, fragments of the Free Silver toga, in which the great Tribune of the People first swathed himself when he hurried mixed metaphors at the Chicago convention and stunned the delegates into landing him No. 1. In Series A of his nominations. Here and there on the coat of many colors are blood-red patches from the cloak of class hatred, which the Democratic candidate has endeavored to foment, and to which he has often appealed; and again, in radiant sky-blue, the hue of dreams, there appear irregular pieces from that famous irregular Government Ownership of Railways hula-balo, which first astonished the Democrats in Madison Square Garden.

The coat of many colors, to which Colonel Watterson calls attention so sympathetically, is particularly becoming to Mr. Bryan, reflecting the mobility of his features and being at once artistic and symbolic.

OUR COMMERCIAL EXPANSION.

From the Republican National Platform—Under the administration of the Republican party the foreign commerce of the United States has experienced a remarkable growth, until it has a present annual valuation of approximately \$3,600,000,000, and gives employment to a vast amount of labor and capital which would otherwise be idle. It has inaugurated through the recent visit of the Secretary of State to South America and Mexico a new era of Pan-American commerce and comity.

If all that Mr. Bryan has favored since the last twelve years has been enacted into law we should have been overwhelmed with disaster and would regard it as our chief business in the future to find a way of escape from the meshes of ill-considered legislation in which we would have been entangled. — Governor Hughes at Youngstown, Ohio.

"WE FARMERS DON'T SEE IT."

Can't Discern Why They Should Vote Against Party Which Provides a Near-by Market at Greatly Increased Prices.

Not long ago an editorial in the New York World appealed to the farmers of the United States to rally to the support of a party which is pledged to reduce a tariff taxation which the farmer (according to the World's argument) is forced to pay on everything he buys, while getting no benefit from anything he sells. This is an old exploded theory which has been so completely discounted in the past eleven years of phenomenal prosperity for farmers that the World ought not to resort to its use.

American farmers are the backbone of protection. They know perfectly well what they get out of it. When Bryan was beaten in 1896 and McKinley and the Dingley tariff touched the button that started the wheels in the mills and factories the farmers were among the first to realize the value of a policy which provides a near-by market for their products at greatly increased prices. They had just passed through the dismal tariff "reform" period of 1893-'97, when values of farm products and farm lands in four years shrunk more than

From the business depression which set in when it became known that every effort would be made to shatter the foundation of the protective system, there was not the rapid recovery which is now in progress from the setback of last year, which was due to causes remote from Government policies. Conditions were bad in 1892. They were worse in 1894. There was no readily perceptible improvement in 1895. Not until 1896, when the certainty developed that the Republican party would be returned to control and the protective system would be firmly re-established, did recovery begin.

The people of the United States have not forgotten that costly lesson. They will not again listen to the appeals of a party that would abolish protection for American industries and labor. They will entrust the task of tariff revision to the party which will equalize schedules, but maintain the principle of protection.

IN HARMONY WITH PROTECTION PRINCIPLES.

To attempt to regulate a trust by holding a string which will yank off a tariff schedule or let it fly back on again, according to the attitude assumed by the particular trust at the time being, would be to precipitate a condition of commercial and industrial disorder and uncertainty which would aggravate the very evils intended to be obliterated. Under a Taft administration the tariff will be revised by protectionists and in harmony with protection principles.—Des Moines Capital.

THE REPUBLICAN INVITATION.

From the Republican National Platform—Reaffirming our adherence to every Republican doctrine proclaimed since the birth of the party, we go before the country asking the support not only of those who have acted with us heretofore, but of all our fellow citizens who, regardless of past political differences, unite in the desire to maintain the policies, perpetuate the blessings and make secure the achievements of a greater America.

"TAFT! TAFT!! TAFT!!!"

I hear a distant humming; from the Southland it is coming.
From the planter's stately mansion and the cabin in the fields.
They have ceased to pick the cotton, and the peach crop is forgotten.
And in vain the sweet magnolia to the wind its fragrance yields.
For they're yelling, oh! they're yelling, and with joyous gestures telling
How they mean to vote this autumn to the overthrow of graft.
And the clods of the Nation, and triumphant elevation
To the Presidential station proud of Taft, Taft!

PLATFORM EXTRACTS.

Our Party Differences in History.

From the Republican National Platform—In history the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that the one stood for debased currency, the other for honest currency; the one for free silver, the other for sound money; the one for free trade, the other for protection; the one for the contraction of American influence, the other for its expansion; the one has been forced to abandon every position taken on the great issues before the people, the other has held and vindicated all.

Our Party Differences in Experience.

From the Republican National Platform—In experience the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one means adversity, while the other means prosperity; one means low wages, the other means high; one means doubt and debt, the other means confidence and thrift.

Our Party Differences in Principle.

From the Republican National Platform—In principle the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one stands for vacillation and timidity in government, the other for strength and purpose; one stands for obstruction, the other for construction; one promises, the other performs; one finds fault, the other finds work.

IT IS NOT FORGOTTEN.

1892's Object Lesson on the Beauties of Tariff Reform.

The People of This Country Will Not Again Listen to the Appeals of a Party That Would Abolish Protection to American Labor and Industry.

Colonel Watterson still is bestirring himself with his pen to justify his ardent support of the candidacy of Mr. Bryan, in whom he could see no good in 1896, and to whom in 1900 he gave the half-hearted support which is worse in its effect than frank opposition.

In the course of a long article in which he strives once more to convince the readers of his newspaper that there is nothing strange in his change of attitude, he says:

"The Courier-Journal and its party are in as close agreement as they were in days when the Star-Eyed Goddess upon her milk-white steed, like the inspired Maid of Orleans, bore the banner of 'A Tariff For Revenue Only.'"

From which it is to be inferred that it is Mr. Bryan's tariff plank which has won over Colonel Watterson. It's a far cry from the colonel's Star-Eyed Goddess upon her milk-white steed, to William Jennings Bryan upon a Missouri gift mule which may be white, but is more likely to be of the gloomy color that is common to the majority of mules. However, the banner is aloft again, and evidently the banner's the thing in Marsie Henry's eyes. The inscription has been modified, but then, "Tariff Revision For Tariff Reduction" may please him even better than "Tariff For Revenue Only," for the latter declares for at least some tariff, while the new declaration opens the way to reduction to the point of abolition, to free trade.

How Mr. Watterson, or Mr. Bryan, or any other presumably sensible man can believe that the people can be once more deluded into rallying around such a banner is a question to which the answer is unimaginable. In 1892 they made the blunder of that kind, which they had ample cause and time to regret in the following four years.

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In the West the canyons rattle to the hoofs of straying cattle.
And the cowboys there no longer put the broncos to their tricks.
Idle hangs the stirrup leather, while in little groups together
With considerable excitement, they are talking politics.
But there is not any shooting, since the candidate is sniffling
Every man of every business, trade, profession, guild, or craft,
And the lumber camps are ringing and the busy farm mills singing
Of the votes the West is piling up for Taft, Taft, Taft!

Where New England orchards olden gleam with apples red and golden.
Now the farmers stop to swap o'er the fence rails, wadded and gay,
And its millions to a picket they will cast the same straight ticket
When they drop the hoe to rally at the polls election day.
For the leader of the hour, and the magpie name of power,
That is pledged to rake corruption in high places, fore and aft,
And will meet each issue fairly, standing honestly and squarely
On the side of truth and honor—it is Taft, Taft, Taft!
—Mina Irving in Curvesville (Pa.) Mountaineer.



A DIFFICULT SUBJECT FOR THE HYPNOTIST.

DRAWN BY J. CAMPBELL CORY.

From Harper's Weekly.

THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE

D. W. CLARK, EDITOR
BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Year, in advance... \$1.00

PERSONALS

Around Town

Judge Black made a business trip to Pineville Tuesday.

Rev. T. M. Myers, of Kansas City, Mo., will arrive here Saturday.

Judge S. B. Dishman is attending court at Whitesburg this week.

Col. and Mrs. W. R. Hughes attended the State Fair last week in Louisville.

W. H. Green and S. A. Smith have returned from a few weeks stay in Indiana.

Mrs. A. N. Herndon and John N. Tinsley are in Louisville this week buying new goods.

Barbourville has been filled this week with Methodist preachers who are attending the annual conference.

Wm. Gray, who has been quite ill at the home of Josephus Moore, on Manchester street, is slowly improving.

Ben Logan has returned, returned from the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum and is again a familiar character.

Rev. P. H. Ebricht, of Kingsville, is the guest this week of the family of D. W. Clark, and attending the annual Conference.

Emery Clark left Saturday night for Louisville to accept a position in the Auditors office of the L. & N. Railway Company.

Robert B. Webster, of the International Harvester Co., of American, Knoxville, Tenn., was a pleasant visitor to our office Wednesday.

Robert W. Cole left Wednesday morning for Lexington to attend the Kentucky State Bankers' Association, of which he is the Vice President.

Mr. M. F. Johnson, of Louisville, was in this city Tuesday and Wednesday in the interest of the Farmers Institute, and paid this office a pleasant call.

Mrs. L. M. Cole and Mrs. I. W. Hughes left Wednesday morning for Covington, to attend the Daughters of Rehekah of the I. O. O. F., of which they are sent as delegates.

Charles W. Clark and wife of Mayslick, Mason county, arrived last Saturday and have been the guests of their nephew, D. W. Clark and family, during the week and attending the Methodist Conference.

Rev. H. C. Northcott, of Newport, is the guest of D. W. Clark and family this week and attending Conference. He is 86 years old, and is entirely deaf, but enjoys the annual sessions of the conference. He is, perhaps, the oldest Methodist minister living today in the State, yet he can read the smallest print without the aid of glasses.

LOCAL LOOM.

See the new line of beautiful Skirts at Herndon & Tinsley's.

Bro. Andrew Smith has been suffering with boils the past week.

Herndon & Tinsley have the cleanest store in town.

Judge S. B. Dishman has added a new concrete sidewalk the entire length of the northside of the Dishman flats, which is a great improvement.

Shelton Elliott has added a new porch floor to the Editor's residence and repaired some leaks in the roof over our heads which was duly appreciated and pleases our better-half.

Larkin Miller is building a 9 foot concrete sidewalk in front of his business house on the southside of public square and a 6 foot walk on the River street street side of his property. Another great improvement.

A new line of up-to-date Crosset Shoes for men, just received at Herndon & Tinsley's.

The jail residence has been rolled back 25 feet from the prison and newly painted and repaired, and repainted and a new porch built. We will now more candidates than ever for the office of jailer.

Royal Worcester Corsets are the best. You will find them at Herndon & Tinsley's from one dollar to five.

Herndon & Tinsley have their buyers in the city this week and expect to show in next few days the largest and best selected stock of dry goods in the Mountains.

The first and second stories of the new hotel is up, and workmen are now engaged putting on the third and top story.

B. E. Parker, Announces.

Prof. Ben E. Parker announces in today's issue of the Advocate for reelection to the office of Superintendent of Public Schools of Knox county.

Prof. Parker has held the position for the past three years and the people have had a chance to know whether or not they desire to continue him in office.

He proposes to stand on the record he has made and if approved by the voters he will win and if not he will go down in defeat.

He asks a fair consideration of his claims when casting your vote and if he has, in your best judgment, merited your support it is your duty to give it to him and if you disapprove his course and believe that some other candidate is better fitted for the position then you should vote accordingly.

The writer has had occasion during the present term of his incumbency in office to take issue with him in some matters pertaining to his duties but it was done in a friendly manner and we never allowed that to disturb our social and personal relations. We present his claims to the voters of Knox county and ask that they be given a fair and careful consideration along with all other Republicans, as well as all who know him to be an ardent and life-long Republican himself, and whatever the results may be, he will abide by them.

Flag Raising.

Program of Flag raising and Bible presentation at Trace Branch school house on Friday, October 2, 1908.

1. Barbourville Council will leave the council hall in a body at 10 a. m., for the Trace Branch school house.

2. Introductory address by Jas. Golden.

3. Address by W. M. Mitchell.

4. Presentation of the flag in behalf of the Council by R. P. Black.

5. Acceptance of the flag by the School Trustees.

6. Song, "America."

7. Presentation of the Bible in behalf of the Council by W. H. McDonald.

8. Acceptance of the Bible by Miss Bertha Lane.

9. Address by Rev. J. H. Blackburn.

10. School program.

11. Dinner.

H. R. Kelley,
G. M. Golden,
D. T. Wilson, Com.

All Aboard for Middlesboro.

The Louisville Colonels, the champions of the American Association, and the strong semi-professional team of Middlesboro will play two games of ball at Middlesboro on September 28th and 29th.

In the Louisville line-up are some of the greatest stars the base ball world has ever seen. They are out on a barn-storming trip, and have been secured at Middlesboro for two games.

As these games are to be the events of the year at Middlesboro, special rates will be given on the railroads for those who want to go there and see the big leaguers play ball.

CORRESPONDENCE.

By our Special News Service.

HAMMOND.

Mr. and Mrs. Sol Smith, of Williamsburg, were the honored guests of Mrs. Andrew Smith last week.

The Hon. J. S. Patterson, of Barbourville, passed through here last week on an electioneering tour.

Get in line boys for the National campaign. We want to roll up a Taft majority in old Kentucky.

WANTED.—Party to furnish capital to patent good invention. One-third interest in proceeds of same when sold or manufactured. If interested, address, Box 705, jun 12 Barbourville, Ky.

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW

How to make money this Presidential Campaign summer at Rallies, Barbecues, Picnics, etc. Write me your address on a postal and I will send you free a printed formula and directions for making and selling the best new summer drink on earth and a circular of ways, plans and schemes to make money easy wherever there is a crowd. Address: J. C. BURROW, Box 602, Louisville, Ky.

Coal Property Sold.

The Lynn Camp Coal property that was advertised in last week's issue of the Advocate, was sold last Wednesday by Prof. J. M. Robison, trustee, and brought \$26,317.50, which was considered very cheap for the property.

In The United States Court For The Eastern District of Kentucky.

IN BANKRUPTCY

In the matter of Andrew D. York, a bankrupt.

On this 9th day of September A. D., 1908, on considering the petition of the aforesaid bankrupt for discharge, filed on the 9th day of September A. D., 1908, it is ordered by the court that a hearing be had upon the same on the 15th day of October A. D., 1908, before said court at Covington, in said district, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, or as near thereto as practicable, and that notice thereof be published one time in the Mountain Advocate, a newspaper printed in said district, and all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

Witness the Honorable A. M. J. Cochran, Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof, at Richmond, in said district, on the 9th day of September A. D., 1908.

Jos. C. Fennell, Clerk,
W. C. Bennett, C. C.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!!

If you want your home papered in the most up-to-date style, call on Ralph Tuggle, at England's store. He has moved his entire stock to this store. In his absence, Mrs. England will show the different patterns and prices. We solicit your patronage.

Wanted:—Live minks and live black pole-cats. I will pay more for them than you can get for the furs. When you bring them in and say you saw this notice in The Mountain Advocate you will get your money.

Apply to,
W. M. TYE



PILLAR Extension Tables

Absolutely high grade in every respect. Built through out of the finest selected stock. All carving clear cut. Every piece of lumber which enters the construction of our tables is selected with the greatest care. When one piece joins to the next, it is locked by special dove tailing, thus insuring the strongest joints. Only the most skilled cabinet makers are employed.

Each table is treated with five coats of finishing material thoroughly dried and sanded between each coat. Rubbed and polished to a mirror-like brilliancy. Send for full description of our two leaders, No's 279, and 280, with prices and name of dealer in your vicinity handling our goods. You might just as well preserve the best when it costs no more. A full guarantee with every table.

ELMIRA TABLE MFG. CO.,
Elmira, New York.

CHURCH NOTICE.

The Cumberland River Baptist Church, corner Main and Pine St., Barbourville, Ky.

Rev. L. B. ARVIN, Pastor.
Regular services each Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7 p. m.
Young People's Union, meets at 2:30 p. m., each Sunday.
The public are cordially invited.

CHURCH NOTICE.

First M. E. Church,
John D. Hitchcock, Pastor.
Public service each Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School, 9:45 a. m.
Epworth League, 9:15 p. m.
Junior League, 2:30 p. m.
Choir Practice, Thursday, 2:30 p. m.
Boy's Chorus Choir, Tuesday, 4:00 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Thurs., 7:00 p. m.

"FORT CUMBERLAND"
BLACK ELASTIC
Roof and Metal PAINT



WON'T COME OFF AND IS JUST AS BLACK.
A high grade Paint for Roofing and all Metal Surfaces.
BLACK, GLOSSY AND ELASTIC.
Will not crack, peel or blister. It will make an old and worthless roof practically as good as new.
Made from various Mineral Pigments, Rubbers, Oils and Chemicals. Guaranteed for 5 years. If your Dealer cannot supply you, accept no other but write us and same will receive prompt attention.
FORT CUMBERLAND PAINT MFG. COMPANY,
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Cures Blood, Skin Diseases, Cancer, Greatest Blood Purifier Free.

If your blood is impure, this, diseased, hot or full of humors, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, rashes and bumps, scabs, pimples, skin, home, catarrh, rheumatism, or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.). Soon all sores heal, aches and pains stop, and the blood is made pure and rich. Beware of cheap imitations. Express 4 per large bottle. Sample free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. B. B. B. is especially adapted for chronic, deep-seated cures, as it cures after all else fails.
12-14-1907

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Flour! Salt! Cement!

"The Store That Always Leads"

We have just unloaded a solid car each of

FLOUR, SALT AND CEMENT,

which we offer you at the following prices:

"Little Duke" Flour, 65c sack, or \$5.20 per barrel.

"Golden Rod," per sack 60-cts. Every sack guaranteed.

SALT per 100-lbs. 60c; 125-lbs. 70c; 150-lbs. 80c.

CEMENT, Lehigh Portland, the best cement on the market 57 1/2c or \$2.15 per barrel, we will pay 7 1/2c each for sacks returned, making net cost 50c sack, or \$2.00 per barrel.

Concrete walks are given up to be the best and cheapest walks made. Buy your cement from us, get the best, and at the least money.

We still have our counters full of the greatest bargains of the age for 10-cts each.

HAMMAR PAINT Guaranteed 5 Years. \$1.25c gallon.

Our Bargain Counter Still Full.

Yours for business,

COLE HARDWARE & GROCERY CO.

The Store that Always Leads

MANY FARMERS

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Would like to keep an account of their receipts and expenditures if some one else would keep it for them

Open a bank account with The First National Bank and you will find the account keeps itself, with no expense

Your checks are always evidence of date and amount of all disbursements, and your deposit book shows dates and amounts of your receipts.

Many of your friends and neighbors have accounts with us. WHY NOT YOU? Don't wait for a big start—any amount offered, either large or small, is cheerfully accepted. It's a handy convenience to the farmer as well as the business man.

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BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY

(Capital Stock \$25,000.00)
(Surplus and Profits \$11,000.00)

Hem D. Sampson,
President.

Robert W. Cole,
Cashier.

DR. B. F. HERNDON

Druggist and Pharmacist.

PURE DRUGS and MEDICINES

Nice Line of Patent Medicines

Combs, Brushes, Perfumery,

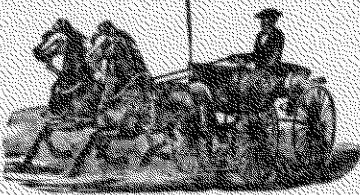
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Also he keeps
Constantly on Hand Mixed Paints
band all kind

In all the colors suitable for house painting. In fact anything that is usually kept in a first-class Drug Store can be found in stock any time. Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded
Next Door To FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Barbourville, Ky.

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The Only First-Class Livery in Town

East Side Public Square. Barbourville, Kentucky.

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-AT-

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES!

Prints, going at 5c per yard; Brown Cotton, 5c to 7c per yard.

Ready Made Clothing, Going at Unheard of Prices.

Men's Suits from \$3 up; Children's Suits from \$1 up.

SHOES At Exceedingly Low Prices.

Doors and Windows very cheap, from 65c, 75c up; Lime Cement, Tiling, etc., as cheap as the cheapest.

A FULL LINE OF

FURNITURE

consisting of anything from cellar to attic; Stoves, Carpets, Chairs, &c., very cheap.

No matter what you want call and see me and I can save you money.

T. F. FAULKNER,
BARBOURVILLE, KY.

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If you want the light of day to shine in your home throughout the night, you must have an Electric Light installed, see M. P. MILLER, and have him make you a price on installing an electric light wire in your residence or business house.

The most satisfactory light ever used is electric light—no heat or odor usually experienced as by users of the lamp, always ready, no chimneys to clean, no danger of fire, cheaper than kerosene. Try it and be convinced.

M. P. MILLER,
MANAGER.

Barbourville Electric Light Plant

WHY TAFT SHOULD WIN

Prosperity Depends on Republican Success.

A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT.

Nation Has Grown Rich and Great Under Sound Principles and Wise Policies of Grand Old Party—Democracy's Record Is One of Failure.

Because the principles and policies, the men and measures of the Republican party are essential to the prosperity of all our people and to the welfare of our beloved land the president of the United States and all associated with him in authority the congress which formulates the laws for our protection and the courts which construe the laws in accordance with the letter and spirit of our constitution should be in sympathy with the purposes of the Republican party, whose administrations have made this mighty nation respected and admired wherever governments are known among men.

The principles of the Republican party are the same as were employed by Washington, Hamilton and their compatriots in the early days of the republic. They were the guides of Marshall and Webster in expounding the nation's organic law. They lighted the pathway of Lincoln and Grant, of McKinley and Dewey and were the beacon of progress for Roosevelt, Taft and their associates in the administrative affairs of the nation.

The strongest argument in favor of continuing the Republican party in power is the record of its achievements contrasted with that of the Democratic party and applying reasonable deductions therefrom to the chief issues before the people at this time.

First—A revision of the customs tariff to meet changed conditions in trade and industry.

In 1880, 1890 and 1907 the Republican party revised the tariff. In each instance success crowned its labors. In 1897 it gave us the present tariff, and ten years of the most marvelous and universal prosperity the world has ever witnessed was the result. The Democratic party revised the tariff in 1894, and the country suffered industrial and financial disaster, which ended only with the return of the Republican party to power and the re-establishment of the tariff upon adequately protective lines.

Nothing in the language of human experience so eloquently appeals to the confidence of men as the magic word success. The policies of the Republican party have been successful. The wonderful record of American achievement under Republican administrations is a comfort to the hearts and inspiration to the hopes of American freedom.

The Republican party came into power in 1901. It has maintained the policy of protection to home industries, which has been and is now opposed by the Democratic party. The value of our farms in 1890 was less than \$8,000,000,000; of our manufacturing plants less than \$2,000,000,000. In 1901 our farms were valued at \$21,000,000,000; our manufacturing plants in 1900 at \$12,000,000,000. The annual value of our farm products increased \$3,000,000,000. The addition of 3,000,000 salary and wage earners in manufacturing plants established under protection with individual security incomes increased from \$200 in 1880 to \$500 in 1900 contributed to make our home market the best in the world.

Grateful should a people be upon whom despite their opposition blessings unnumbered are bestowed. Eleven southern states of the American Union rejected the policies of the Republican party in 1861 and attempted to set up a government based upon free trade. The plan failed. In 1900 those states had capital invested in manufacturing to the amount of \$108,000,000. In 1905 they had invested in manufacturing \$1,151,000,000. The increase of investment in manufacturing in those states during five years only ending with 1905 was \$1,043,000,000, or four times the value of all manufacturing plants within their borders when the Republican party crossed power and usefulness in the republic.

Second—A reorganization of the banking and currency laws to furnish a safe currency for the convenience of our people in their daily exchanges.

The Republican party established the gold standard. Instead of "crisis," predicted by the Democratic party, wages and prices have risen, the former to a much greater rate than at any time anywhere would a day's labor buy so much of the necessities and luxuries of life as in the United States today. More than \$1,000,000,000 in gold in our treasury is the greatest amount held by any nation. The Republican party gave us safe bank notes and provided for additional currency in emergencies, all "as good as gold." The Democratic party offered free silver coinage as a solution of the money question. Now it advocates United States notes, which it proposed when the Republican party issued such notes as a means of saving the Union.

Third—The making of laws to insure that rich and powerful corporations shall not take tribute from smaller producers and consumers; that from paying our increasing wealth production there shall be a check upon waste of our natural resources; that the courts shall be the perfect safeguards of our people in the true spirit of liberty restrained by law, which is the cornerstone of our republican institutions.

The Republican party gave to the nation the anti-trust laws for the protection of the people against control of the market places by combinations of

THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD



TIMES-STAR CIN. O.

On shame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread
And Bryan guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead—

DISTRUSTS MR. BRYAN

Letter of an Old Time Democrat to His Son.

COMPARES TWO CANDIDATES.

Demonstrated Ability of Mr. Taft Contrasted With the Vacillation of the Democratic Leader—Progressive Conservatism Versus Radicalism.

My Dear Son—You are now of age and about to exercise the right of an American citizen for the first time. Since you appear undecided as to which party to ally yourself with and have asked my advice upon this point, I will impart to you my own feelings in the matter.

I have regarded with increasing alarm the growing radicalism of the Democratic party and have long questioned the wisdom of many of its measures and both the sincerity and ability of certain of its leaders. I have, however, never hesitated until the present election to give it my unqualified support, for, while disliking Mr. Bryan and heartily disapproving a platform devoted to the free and unlimited coinage of silver as opposed to sound money and a gold standard, I nevertheless remembered my party loyalty and voted the Democratic ticket. For the same reason I voted as I had always done in the election of 1900, though less in sympathy with the Democratic platform than ever before and thoroughly convinced that the humanity of the American people would in the long run entirely approve the action of a Republican administration in liberating Cuba and the Philippines from the shackles of Spain, in developing their resources and in governing them wisely and firmly until such a time as they should be enabled to stand upon their own feet.

When in 1904 Mr. Parker received the nomination of my party I entertained lively hopes that we had at last hit upon a man who would unite the conservatism of the old with the progressiveness of a new Democracy. You will perhaps recall how bitterly I was to be disappointed, both in the makeshift policy of the party and in the bloodless character of the man.

After the overwhelming defeat of 1904 I grudgingly assented to the fact that I was almost totally out of sympathy with the controlling forces in my party and began to feel something of disgust for the advocates of Populism, bimetallism, imperialism and radicalism. I am now of the opinion that the Democratic party cannot hold its conservative and its Socialists at the same time. The bonds were bound to break and have done so. Feeling the lack of a leader, thousands of the moderate wing of the Democratic party have flocked to the Republican standard. I have watched whole states become Republican which had always been staunchly Democratic. This will undoubtedly be true of Kentucky and Tennessee, and I should not be surprised to see Georgia and Florida following in their lead.

In looking over the platforms of the two principal parties I have been able to discover so little dissimilarity and hostility in all of the more vital measures that I begin to feel strongly that the ensuing elections will be a question of men rather than of issues and for this reason advise you to scrutinize the characters and careers of the respective candidates with the greatest care.

Both are men of the highest personal character and irreproachable in private and personal qualities. The crucial test is in the showing of their qualifications for public administration of large affairs and in their perception of the true public interest in the issues of the day. Such a test and such a comparison, it seems to me, are greatly

in favor of Mr. Taft. He has had large experience in a variety of offices of trust and authority, exhibiting administrative ability of a very high order in every position to which he has been called. His role in the Philippines and Cuba excited most favorable comment throughout the country. His superb equipment for the presidential office must appeal to the judgment of a large class of more or less independent voters when compared with Mr. Bryan's entire lack of experience as an administrator and his superabundant endowments as a theorist and a manipulator of phrases. I can never forget that he has been defeated in almost every contest, whether national or local, into which he has ever entered, while the only two issues, the distinct product of his own brain, "sixteen to one silver" and "government ownership of railways," have been forcibly repudiated, the former by the American people in the elections of 1896 and 1900 and the latter by the Democratic party itself. Of the two men I am inclined to regard Mr. Taft as the broader and less sectional and the less inclined to arouse class hostility.

Two years ago I could not have voted the Republican ticket, but should have stayed away from the polls altogether. Recently, however, I have come to consider my duty as an American citizen as paramount to any obligations that I may owe to my party. Though admiring him personally, I really fear Mr. Bryan politically and believe it my duty and for the good of the country to vote for his opponent.

You will ask if I am not afraid to let the Republicans stay longer in power. A decade ago I should have answered "Yes," but when I reflect upon the patriotic administration of Mr. Roosevelt, who has ruled as one of the best and wisest presidents of our entire history, and when I further reflect upon the great strides which we have made in the production of wealth and general prosperity and that under the guidance of the Republican principles the American people have become the richest nation in the world, with wealth today exceeding that of England and all her colonies and that of France and Germany combined, why then I am forced to say "No." If this great prosperity has come to us under Republican rule we can, I think, then safely trust it in office for four years more.

In consideration of the somewhat questionable filibustering of the Democratic minority in the house of representatives during the past session there were nevertheless many wholesome and progressive laws enacted which will prove of great benefit to the country. A congress has little need to apologize for lack of work accomplished which has passed an emergency currency bill, appointed a national monetary commission, an employers' government liability bill, a widows' pension bill, a child labor law for the District of Columbia, a new statute for the safety of railway engineers and firemen and repealed the unfair statute applying the American coinage laws to the Philippines.

In a word, my dear boy, much as I regret the necessity, I nevertheless feel it my duty to vote the Republican ticket and sincerely trust that you will upon the onset of your career ally yourself with that party which has done so much for the laboring and agricultural classes in particular and the entire people in general. Affectionately,
YOUR FATHER.

Shall the people rule—or Bryan?

They Can't Lose Him.
When this campaign is over
And Sherman sets his mind
On Bryan, he'll get back in slavery
And I'll get back to Ind.
Then William Jennings Bryan
With confidence sublime
Will say, of course, "I'll try an-
Other time."

Yes it is Still Going On

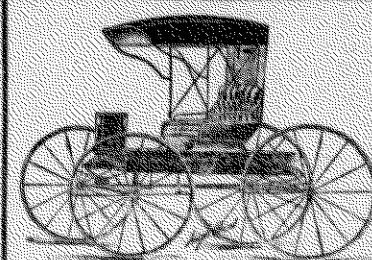
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High Class Stock of Goods Begins at
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This Sale will prove to be
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(Successors to W. C. CHILDERS.)

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Old Hickory and Weber
WAGONS

Always in Stock.

We carry everything kept in stock by Mr. Childers, and will be pleased to have all his customers to still tarry with us.

We also want new customers, and if you want anything in our line, investigate our stock and prices before making a purchase.

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were ordered for 30 days' trial by readers of our advertising in one medium only. 112 only were returned from all causes. It must be assumed that the 2018 people who kept and paid for the washer did so because it was worth more to them than the money it cost. They all had the privilege of returning the "EASY" at our expense, even as you will have if you try one. They kept it because it solved the washing problem for them. You will keep it for the same reason if you try it.
They expressed their satisfaction in the most positive terms. We will show extracts from their letters upon your request. Ask for our free book. It tells you why the "EASY" is a woman's machine. Pages 3-20 tell you how to cut washing expense in half and save your clothes whole, white and sweet, the way you like them. Pages 21-34 tell you how washing and bleaching are done in one operation.
DODGE & ZUILL, 25 Dillaye Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

